ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 25. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1856. WHOLE NO. 379.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Chapter LV.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for deepening the Channel over the Flats of the St. Mary's River, in the State of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated towards deepening the channel of the St. Mary's River in the State of Michigan, by the west channel through Lake George, according to the estimate of Captain Macomb, of the topographical corps, communicated to the Senate in the report of the Secretary of War, dated January eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty five: Provided, That the dredging machine purchased for the improvement of the St. Clair flats may be employed, when not required therefor, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, in the improvement of the St. Mary's River or strait.

In the Senate of the United States, July 7th, 1856.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the flats of the St. Mary's River in the State of Michigan," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, Sec'y. of Senate.

In the House of Representative of the United States, July 8th, 1856.

The House of Representatives having been notified by the Senate that the bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the flats of the St. Mary's River, in the State of Michigan," had been returned by the President, with his objections, to the Senate, in which it originated, and that the Senate, having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same, had "Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same," the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the said bill; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representative agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: WM. CULLOM, Clerk House of Reps.

[Chapter LVI.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for deepening the Channel over the St. Clair Flats, in the State of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of forty five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats, in the State of Michigan.

In the Senate of the United States, July 7th, 1866.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats, in the State of Michigan," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, Sec'y. of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, July 8th, 1856.

The House of Representatives having been notified by the Senate that the bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats, in the State of Michigan," had been returned by the President, with his objections to the Senate, in which it originated, and that the Senate, having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same, had "Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same," the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the said bill; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: WM. CULLOM, Clerk House of Reps.

[Chapter LVII.]

AN ACT to explain the act approved twelfth April, eighteen hundred and fifty four, entitled "An act to establish additional Land Districts in the Territory of Minnesota,"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "west of the Mississippi River," employed in the description of the first section of the act of twelfth April, eighteen hundred and fifty four, entitled "An act to establish additional land districts in the territory of Minnesota," shall be construed so as to embrace all the islands lying west of the middle of the main channel of said river, in the new districts created west of the same by said act.

Approved, July 8, 1856.

[Chapter LVIII.]

AN ACT to establish two additional Land Districts in the Territory of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which lies north of the line dividing townships forty five and forty six, north of ths base line east of the Mississippi River, and north of the nearest township line, to be determined hereafter by the commissioner of the General Land Office, west of said river, extending thence west to the Missouri River, be, and the same is hereby divided into and shall constitute two additional land districts, to wit: All that portion lying east of the line dividing ranges eighteen and nineteen west of the fourth principal meridiar. shall constitute a land district, to be called the northeastern land district; and all that portion west of the line dividing said ranges eighteen and nineteen shall constitute an additional land district in said territory, to be called the northwestern land district, the location of the offices for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and shall by him from time to time be changed, as the public interests may seem to require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest shall require, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess, thereof, and until the end of the next session of Congress after such appointment, a register and a receiver for each or either of the districts hereby created, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of their offices, have the same powers, responsibilities, and emoluments, and be subject to the same acts and penalties, which are or may be prescribed by law, in relation to other land offices of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President is authorized to cause the public lands in said districts, with the exception of such as have been or may be reserved for other purposes to sale, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for the survey, at augmented rates, of meridian, standard, parallel, township, and section lines, in the districts hereby created, the sum of forty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated.

Approved, July 8, 1856.

[Chapter LIX.]

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to cause the Southern Boundary Line of Kansas Territory to be surveyed and marked.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to cause the southern boundary line of the Territory of Kansas, between the State of Missouri and the Territory of New Mexico, to be surveyed and distinctly marked, and a plat of said survey shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and another plat of said survey shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Territory of Kansas.

Approved, July 8, 1856.

[Chapter LXV.]

AN ACT for the construction of a road from Fort Ridgely in the Territory of Minnesota, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in the Territory of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, for the construction of a road from Fort Ridgely in the territory of Minnesota, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in the territory of Nebraska, the said road to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

Approved, July 22, 1856.

[Chapter LXXII.]

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, namely:

For salaries of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States at Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, China, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Argentine Republic, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Mexico, two hundred and sixty seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the secretaries of legation of the United States at Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark Sweden, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Argentine, Republic, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Mexico, forty four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, six thousand dollars.

For salary of an interpreter to the mission to China, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, five thousand dollars.

For salary of a dragoman to the mission to Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, seventy five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, sixty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, six thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the master and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens and vessels of the United States from shipwreck, three thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, presses and flags, and for the payment of postages for the consuls of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

For compensation of the commissioner provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, two thousand dollars.

For salaries of consuls and commercial agents of the United States at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dundee, Newcastle, Leeds, Belfast, Hong Kong, Calcutta, Halifax, Melbourne, Nassau, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Aix La Chapelle, Paris, Havre, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lyons, La Rochelle, Nantes, Cadiz, Malaga, St. Jago de Cuba, Matanzas, St. Johns, (P. R.,) Trinidad de Cuba, Ponce, (P. R.,) Havana, Lisbon, Funchal, Antwerp, St. Petersburg, St. Thomas, Elsineur, Trieste, Vienna. Leipsic, Munich, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort on the Maine, including the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, the electorate of Hesse Cassel, the Duchy of Nassau, and the Landgravate of Hesse Hamburg, Stuttgardt, Carlsrue, Basle, Zurich, Geneva, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Tangiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Canton, Shanghai, Amoy, Fouchow. Ningpo, Honolulu, Port au Prince, City of St. Domingo, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, St. Juan del Norte, St. Juan del Sur, Panama, Aspinwall, Laguayra, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Buenos Ayres, Callao, Valparaiso, Southampton, Bristol, Leith, Dublin, Cork, Galway, Bombay, Singapore, Gibraltar Island of Malta, Cape Town, Port Louis, St. John's, [N. B.,] Pictou, Demarara, Sidney, Falkland Islands, Hobartown, Bermuda, Turk's Island, Barbadoes, Island of Trinidad, St. Helena, St. Christopher, Antigua, Ceylon, Odessa, Galatza, Martinque, Miquelon, Barcelona, Manilla, Macao, Mozambique, Fayal, St. Jago, Cape Verde, Hanover, Schwerin, Oldenburg, Santa Cruz, Gottenburg, Venice, Spezzia, Athens, Candia, Cyprus, Zante, Monrovia, Zanzibar, Bay Islands, Cape Haytien, Aux Cayes, Mexico, Paso del Norte, Tampico, Matamoras, Tabasco, Mazatlan, Tehuantepec, Minatitlan, Omoa and Truxillo, San Jose, Carthagena, Sabanillo, Cindad Bolivar, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, Guyaquil, Maranham Island, Rio Grande, Bahia, Para, Montevideo, Talcahuano, Paita, Tumbez, Lahaino, Hilo, Apia, Tahiti, Lanthala, Batavia, Paramaribo, Pandang, St. Martin, and Curacoa, two hundred and seventy one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the salary of the consul general at Simoda, in Japan, five thousand dollars.

For the salary of the consul general to the British North American provinces, four thousand dollars.

For estimated loss by exchange on drafts of consuls and commercial agents for salary, forty two thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

For the prosecution of the work, including pay of commissioner and all other expenses provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, eleven thousand five hundred and ninety five dollars.

For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish Dominions, viz: interpreters, guards and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia and Alexandria, two thousand dollars.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulate at Beirut, five hundred dollars.

Approved, Aug. 1, 1856.

[Chapter LXXIII.]

AN ACT for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the United States Sloop of war Albany, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of fixing the time at which shall commence the pensions, under the existing laws, of the widows and orphan children of the officers, seamen, marines, and others in service, who were lost in the United States sloop of war Albany, as well as the time to which the pay of said officers, seamen, marines, and others in service shall be allowed, the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, shall be deemed and taken to be the day on which the said sloop of war Albany foundered at sea; and that, for the like purposes, the twenty ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, shall be deemed and taken to be the day on which the United States brig Porpoise was lost in like manner.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the widow, or child, or children, and in case there be no widow, or child, or children, [as aforesaid,] then the parent or parents, and if there are no parents, the brothers and sisters, of the officers, seamen, marines, and others in service, who were lost in said sloop of war Albany and brig Porpoise, including captain's clerk and assistants draughtsman, shall be entitled to and receive out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to twelve months' pay of their respective deceased relations aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased at the date of the loss of said vessel respectively.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be and are hereby authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Nixon White, late purser in the navy, who was lost in the sloop of war Albany, with all his accounts and vouchers for expenditures and payments made by him, and with all the money, stores, and supplies procured for the use of said vessel, and to allow him a credit for whatever sum appears to be due from him on the books of the department.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pensions and payments made to the proper representatives [as provided for in this act] of Passed Midshipman William K. Bridge, who was in command as acting lieutenant of the brig Porpoise when she was lost, and of the other passed midshipmen who were on board the Porpoise when she was lost, under orders from the Navy Department, as acting lieutenants as well as their pay from the time of their joining said vessel, shall be the same as though they were then duly commissioned and actually holding said rank of lieutenant.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of fixing the time to which the pay of Passed Midshipman William C. Smith shall be allowed, the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one shall be deemed and taken to be the day on which the said Smith was lost at sea.

Approved, August 1, 1856.

[Chapter LXXXI.]

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An act to establish a Court for the Investigation of Claims against the United States," approved February twenty fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any two of the Judges of the Court of Claims, authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, approved the twenty fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, shall constitute a quorum, and may hold a court for the transaction of business, and the court may appoint commissioners to take testimony in the manner prescribed in the said act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an assistant solicitor shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to aid the solicitor in the performance of the duties mentioned in the said act, and shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and discharge faithfully the duties of his office, and he shall receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and shall hold his office for a period of four years, unless sooner removed by the President. And the solicitor of the United States, mentioned in the act to which this is an amendment, shall have power, and he is hereby authorized to employ a deputy, who shall receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and whose duty it shall be to aid the said solicitor in the performance of the duties mentioned in said act, in such way as the said solicitor shall direct.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of the said court shall be, and he is hereby authorized to disburse, under the direction of the said court, the contingent fund which may hereafter be appropriated from time to time for the use of the said court: Provided, he shall first give bond in such an amount and in such form, and with such security, as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: And, provided further, That his accounts shall be settled by the proper accounting officers of the treasury in the same way as the accounts of other disbursing agents of the government are now settled. And from and after the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, the salary of the said clerk shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the assistant clerk shall be two thousand dollars per annum.

Approved, August 6, 1856.

[Chapter LXXXII.]

An Act to alter and amend "An Act to appropriate Money to remove Obstructions in the Savannah River, below the City of Savannah, in the State of Georgia," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the balance of the unexpended appropriation made by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty five, "for removing certain obstructions in the Savannah River," may be, and is hereby authorized to be applied, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to remove the bars, shoals, banks, and other impediments in said river, caused by said obstructions, as proposed in the project of the commissioners, approved by the War Department in February, eighteen hundred and fifty three.

Approved, August 7, 1856.

[Chapter LXXXIII.]

An Act granting Public Lands in alternate Sections to the State of Mississippi to aid in the Construction of Railroads in said State, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Mississippi, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Jackson to the line between the State of Mississippi and the State of Alabama; from Tuscaloosa to the Mobile railroad within Mississippi; and from Brandon to the Gulf of Mexico, every alternate section of land designated by even numbers; for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections or any parts thereof granted as aforesaid, or that the right of preemption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts of sections as shall be equal to such lands as the United States shall have sold or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of preemption has attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which preemption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by even numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the said State for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads, and selected for, and on account of each of said roads: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which said lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner, by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case, the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of the said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State, shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purpose aforesaid and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to the said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: That a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any continuous twenty miles of either of said roads is completed, then another like quantity of land hereby granted, not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for such road may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed; and if said roads are not completed within ten years no further sales shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said railroads, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That a like grant to the same extent, and on the same terms and conditions in all respects, is hereby made to aid in constructing a railroad from the city of Mobile to New Orleans, such grant to be made to the several States through which said road shall pass, so far as said road is within their respective limits.

Approved, August 11, 1856.

[Chapter LXXXIV.]

An Act to amend the Charter of Georgetown in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the corporation of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, shall have full power and authority to lay and impose the present year and annually thereafter, a school tax upon every free white male citizen, of the age of twenty one years and upwards, of one dollar per annum; said tax to be levied and collected under such regulations as the said corporation may prescribe.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty one years, and shall have resided within the corporate limits of Georgetown, in the District aforesaid, one year immediately preceding the day of election, and shall have been returned on the books of the corporation during the year ending on the thirty first day of December next preceding the day of election, as subject to a school tax for that year, (except persons *non compos mentis*, vagrants, paupers, and persons who shall have been convicted of any infamous crime,) and who shall have paid the school taxes due from him, shall be entitled to vote for mayor, members of the board of aldermen and board of common council, and for every officer authorized to be elected at any election under the acts of said corporation: Provided, That if, during the year ending on the thirty first day of December next preceding the day of the first election after the passage of this act, no person shall have been returned on the books of the said corporation as subject to a school tax, then all persons who shall have been returned on the books of the said corporation as subject to a school tax before the day of the said first election, and who shall in all other respects be qualified under this act to vote, and who shall have paid the said school tax, shall be entitled to vote at the said first election after the passage of this act; and if any person shall buy or sell a vote, or shall vote more than once at any corporation election, held in pursuance of law, or shall give or receive any consideration therefor in money, goods, or any other thing of value, or shall promise any valuable consideration, or vote in consideration of such promise, he shall be disqualified forever thereafter from voting or holding any office under said corporation; and on complaint thereof to the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of said attorney to proceed against said offender or offenders by indictment and trial, as in other criminal cases; and if found guilty it shall be the duty of the court to sentence him to pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, and to imprisonment not more than two months, nor less than ten days.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of said corporation, on the presentation of the corporation tax collector's receipt showing that the applicant has paid his school tax for that year, to enter the name of such school tax payer on the books of said corporation, and to furnish the judges of elections to be held under the laws of said corporation at each precinct, before or on the morning of any election, before the hour for opening the polls, with a list of the names of all persons who shall have paid their school taxes for that year.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the school tax which shall be levied and collected under this act shall constitute a fund, or be added to any other fund now or hereafter to be constituted by any act of said corporation for the establishment and support of common schools, and for no other purpose, under such regulations as the corporation may prescribe.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said corporation to provide or establish at least two election precincts within the limits of the corporation of Georgetown, and to appoint not less than three judges of election for each precinct, and to adopt such other regulations as may be necessary to give full force and effect to this section.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, August 11, 1856.

[Chapter LXXXV.]

AN ACT to confirm to certain Persons therein named, their Titles to certain Lots in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all those farm and village lots at Prairie du Chien, in the State of Wisconsin, as designated upon the plat of the private land claims at said place, in volume four of the public lands American State Papers, which plat was made in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty, by Isaac Lee, Esquire, the agent appointed by the commissioners to adjust land titles at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, which have not heretofore been confirmed and patented to the claimants, are hereby confirmed unto the several persons named upon said plat and the report of said Lee, and to their assigns and legal representatives; and village lots numbers six, ten, and eleven, in the main village, as designated upon said plat, are hereby confirmed to Hercules L. Dousman; and lot number nine, in said village, to Edward W. Pelton; and patents to the lots hereby confirmed, shall issue to such persons as now own, or as shall have the right to the same: Provided, That the confirmation hereby made shall not interfere with any heretofore made, and that such confirmation shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall in no manner interfere with any valid adverse right of any persons, if such exist, to the same land.

Approved, August 11, 1856.

Excellent Legal Advice.

The "Maine-law" was at one time strictly enforced in the quiet town of Urbana, the late residence of Judge C———.

An itinerant dealer in the "ardent" was one day arrested for a violation of the law on a warrant issued by Esquire Rhodes.

Our itinerant friend was advised that no one could procure his acquittal but Judge C———, and he was accordingly sent for in great haste.

The Judge did not understand what he was sent for until he arrived in Court. It being a case of less magnitude than he was in the habit of appearing in, he set his wits to work to get rid of it. He, therefore, told old Fogle, the constable, that he wished to have a private conversation with the prisoner in order to put himself in possession of the facts.

The request was granted, as a matter of course, and the prisoner accompanied the Judge outside the court-room, when the following conversation took place:

Judge C.—"Have you been selling liquor here?"

Prisoner—"Yes."

"Can they prove it?"

"I suppose they can."

"Have you got any money?"

"Yes, about $30."

"Well, you may give me $10. Can you run well?"

"Yes."

"Do you think you can outrun old Fogle?"

"Yes."

"Have you got anything to keep you here?"

"No."

"My advice, then, is this: go into the office, shake hands with Fogle, and cut."

The prisoner entered the office with great solemnity; and walked up to the constable and offered his hand, which was taken by that official with some reluctance and more astonishment.

"Good-by, Mr. Fogle," said the prisoner; "I don't know when we shall meet again," and off he started at full speed, and Fogle after him.

Much to the amusement of the crowd, Fogle returned without his prisoner; and, on learning the advice of Judge C——, threatened to have him arrested for "aiding in the escape of a prisoner." The Judge, getting wind of his threat, signified his intention of having Fogle arrested for permitting a prisoner to escape and this coming to the constable's ears, he declined entering the lists with a lawyer whose advice acted so potently in favor of his clients.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

When you see a small waist, think how great a waste of health it represents.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The constitution requires that the President shall, from time to time, not only recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the state of the Union. To do this fully involves exposition of all matters in the actual condition of the country; domestic or foreign, which essentially concern the general welfare. While performing his constitutional duty in this respect, the President does not speak merely to express personal convictions, but as the executive minister of the government, enabled by his position, and called upon by his official obligations, to scan with an impartial eye the interests of the whole and of every part of the United States.

Of the condition of the domestic interests of the Union, its agriculture, mines, manufactures, navigation, and commerce, it is necessary only to say that internal prosperity of the country, its continuous and steady advancement in wealth and population, and private as well as public well-being, attest the wisdom of our institutions, and the predominant spirit of intelligence and patriotism, which, notwithstanding occasional irregularities of opinion or action resulting from popular freedom, has distinguished and characterized the people of America.

In the brief interval between the termination of the last and the commencement of the present session of Congress, the public mind has been occupied with the care of selecting, for another constitutional term, the President and Vice President of the United States.

The determination of the persons, who are of right, or contingently, to preside over the administration of the government, is, under our system, committed to the States and people. We appeal to them, by their voice pronounced in the form of law, to call whomsoever they will to the high post of Chief Magistrate.

And thus it is that as the senators represent the respective States of the Union, and the members of the House of Representatives the several constituencies of each State, so the President represents the aggregate population of the United States. Their election of him is the explicit and solemn act of the sole sovereign authority of the Union.

It is impossible to misapprehend the great principles, which, by their recent political action, the people of the United States have sanctioned and announced.

They have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all of the States of the Union as States; they have affirmed the constitutional equality of each and all of the citizens of the United States as citizens, whatever their religion, wherever their birth, or their residence; they have maintained the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the different sections of the Union; and they have proclaimed their devoted and unalterable attachment to the Union and to the constitution, as objects of interest superior to all subjects of local or sectional controversy, as the safeguard of the rights of all, as the spirit and the essence of the liberty, peace, and greatness of the republic.

In doing this, they have, at the same time, emphatically condemned the idea of organizing in these United States mere geographical parties; of marshalling in hostile array towards each other the different parts of the country, North or South, East or West.

Schemes of this nature, fraught with incalculable mischief, and which the considerate sense of the people has rejected, could have had countenance in no part of the country, had they not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an excited state of the public mind, induced by causes temporary in their character, and it is to be hoped transient in their influence.

Perfect liberty of association for political objects and the widest scope of discussion are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions, framed in the spirit of confidence and integrity of the people, do not forbid citizens, either individually or associated together, to attack by writing, speech, or any other methods short of physical force, the constitution and the very existence of the Union. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected by the laws and usages of the government they assail, associations have been formed in some of the States of individuals who, pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the present or future inchoate States of the Union, are really inflamed with desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States. To accomplish their objects, they dedicate themselves to the odious task of depreciating the government organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating, with indiscriminate invective, not only the citizens of particular States, with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their fellow-citizens throughout the country, who do not participate with them in their assaults upon the constitution, framed and adopted by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has secured and the blessings it has conferred, the steady support and grateful reverence of their children. They seek an object which they well know to be a revolutionary one. They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States, which they would promote, is beyond their lawful authority; that to them it is a foreign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities, and ravaged fields, and slaughtered populations, and all that is most terrible in foreign, complicated with civil and servile war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a degree of liberty, and an amount of individual and public prosperity, to which there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place hostile governments, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devastation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and felicitious brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of armed men, like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia. Well knowing that such, and such only are the means and the consequences of their plans and purposes, they endeavor to prepare the people of the United States for civil war by doing everything in their power to deprive the constitution and the laws of moral authority, and to undermine the fabric of the Union by appeals to passion and sectional prejudice, by indoctrinating its people with reciprocal hatred, and by educating them to stand face to face as enemies, rather than shoulder to shoulder as friends.

It is by the agency of such unwarrantable interference, foreign and domestic, that the minds of many, otherwise good citizens, have been so inflamed into the passionate condemnation of the domestic institutions of the southern States as at length to pass insensibly to almost equally passionate hostility towards their fellow-citizens of those States, and thus, finally, to fall into temporary fellowship with the avowed and active enemies of the constitution. Ardently attached to liberty in the abstract, they do not stop to consider practically how the objects they would attain can be accomplished, nor to reflect that, even if the evil were as great as they deem it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violence and unconstitutional action. A question which is one of the most difficult of all the problems of social institution, political economy, and statesmanship, they treat with unreasoning intemperance of thought and language. Extremes beget extremes. Violent attack from the North finds its inevitable consequence in the growth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South. Thus, in the progress of events we had reached that consummation which the voice of the people has now so pointedly rebuked, of the attempt of a portion of the States, by a sectional organization and movement, to usurp the control of the government of the United States.

I confidently believe that the great body of those whose inconsiderately took this fatal step and sincerely attached to the constitution and the Union. They would, upon deliberation, shrink with unaffected horror from any conscious act of disunion or civil war. But they have entered into a path which leads nowhere, unless it be to civil war and disunion, and which has no other possible outlet. They have proceeded thus far in that direction in consequence of the successive stages of their progress having consisted of a series of secondary issues, each of which professed to be confined within constitutional and peaceful limits, but which attempted indirectly what few men were willing to do directly—that is, to act aggressively against the constitutional rights or nearly one half of the thirty one States.

In the long series of acts of indirect aggression, the first was the strenuous agitation, by citizens of the northern States, in Congress and out of it, of the question of negro emancipation in the southern States.

The second step in this path of evil consisted of acts of the people of the northern States, and, in several instances of their governments, aimed to facilitate the escape of persons held to service in the southern States, and to prevent their extradition when reclaimed according to law and in virture of express provisions of the constitution. To promote this object, legislative enactments and other means were adopted to take away or defeat rights which the constitution solemnly guarantied. In order to nullify the then existing act of Congress concerning the extradition of fugitives from service, laws were enacted in many States forbidding their officers, under the severest penalties, to participate in the execution of any act of Congress whatever. In this way that system of harmonious co operation between the authorities of the United States and of the several States for the maintenance of their common institutions, which existed in the early years of the republic, was destroyed; conflicts of jurisdiction came to be frequent; and Congress found itself compelled, for the support of the constitution and the vindication of its power, to authorize the appointment of new officers charged with the execution of its acts, as if they and the officers of the States were the ministers, respectively, of foreign governments in a state of mutual hostility, rather than fellow magistrates of a common country, peacefully subsisting under the protection of one well constituted Union. Thus here, also, aggression was followed by reaction; and the attacks upon the constitution at this point did but serve to raise up new barriers for its defence and security.

The third stage of this unhappy sectional controversy was in connexion with the organization of territorial governments, and the admission of new States into the Union.—When it was proposed to admit the State of Maine, by separation of territory from that of Massachusetts, and the State of Missouri, formed of a portion of the territory ceded by France to the United States, representatives in Congress objected to the admission of the latter, unless with conditions suited to particular views of public policy. The imposition of such a condition was successfully resisted.—But, at the same period, the question was presented of imposing restrictions upon the residue of the territory ceded by France.—That question, was, for the time, disposed of by the adoption of a geographical line of limitation.

In this connexion it should not be forgotten that when France, of her own accord, resolved, for considerations of the most far-sighted sagacity, to cede Louisiana to the United States, and that accession was accepted by the United States, the latter expressly engaged that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their *liberty, property*, and the religion which they profess"—that is to say, while it remains in a territorial condition, its inhabitants are maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, with a right then to pass into the condition of States on a footing of perfect equality with the original States.

The enactment, which established the restrictive geographical line, was acquiesced in rather than approved by the States of the Union. It stood on the statute-book, however, for a number of years; and the people of the respective States acquiesced in the re-enactment of the principle as applied to the State of Texas; and it was proposed to acquiese in its further application to the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico. But this proposition was successfuly resisted by the representatives from the northern States, who, regardless of the statute line, insisted upon applying restrictions to the new territory generally, whether lying north or south of it, thereby repealing it as a legislative compromise, and, on the part of the North, persistently violating the compact, if compact there was.

Thereupon this enactment ceased to have binding virtue in any sense, whether as respects the North or the South; and so in effect it was treated on the occasion of the admission of the State of California and the organization of the Territories of New Mexico, Utah and Washington.

Such was the state of this question when the time arrived for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry and reflection, it had now at length come to be seen clearly that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future State of the Union. In a long series of decisions, on the fullest argument, after the most deliberate consideration, the Supreme Court of the United States had finally determined this point in every form under which tne question could arise, whether as affecting public or private rights—in questions of public domain, of religion, of navigation, and of servitude.

The several States of the Union are, by force of the constitution, coequal in domestic legislative power. Congress cannot change a law of domestic relation in the State of Maine; no more can it in the State of Missouri. Any statute which proposes to do this is a mere nullity; it takes away no right, it confers none. If it remains on the statute-book unrepealed, it remains there only as a monument of error, and a beacon of warning to the legislator and the statesman. To repeal it will be only to remove imperfection from the statutes, without affecting, either in the sense of permission or of prohibition the action of the States, or of their citizens.

Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was in terms repealed by the last Congress, in a clause of the act organizing the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska, that repeal was made the occasion of a wide spread and dangerous agitation.

It was alleged that the original enactment being a compact of perpetual moral obligation, its repeal constituted an odious breach of faith.

An act of Congress, while it remains unrepealed, more especially if it be constitutionally valid in the judgment of those public functionaries whose duty it is to pronounce on that point, is undoubtedlv binding on the conscience of each good citizen of the republic. But in what sense can it be asserted that the enactment in question was invested with perpetuity and entitled to the respect of a solemn compact? Between whom was the compact? No distinct contending powers of the government, no separate sections of the Union, treating as such, entered into treaty stipulations on the subject. It was a mere clause of an act of Congress, and, like any other controverted matter of legislation, received its final shape and was passed by compromise of the conflicting opinions or sentiments of the members of Congress.

But if it had moral authority over men's consciences, to whom did this authority attach? Not to those of the North, who had repeatedly refused to confirm it by extension, and who had zealously striven to establish other and incompatible regulations upon the subject. And if as it thus appears, the supposed compact had no obligatory force as to the North, of course it could not have had any as to the South, for all such compacts must be mutual and of reciprocal obligation.

It has not unfrequently happened that lawgivers, with undue estimation of the value of the law they give, or in the view of imparting to it peculiar strength, make it perpetual in terms; but they cannot thus bind the conscience, and judgment, and the will of those who may succeed them, invested with similar responsibilities, and clothed with equal authority. More careful investigation may prove the law to be unsound in principle. Experience may show it to be imperfect in detail and impracticable in execution. And then both reason and right combine not merely to justify, but to require its repeal.

The constitution, supreme as it is over all the departments of the government, legislative, executive and judicial, is open to amendment by its very terms; and Congress of the States may, in their discretion, propose amendment to it, solemn compact though it in truth is between the sovereign States of the Union. In the present instance, a political enactment which had ceased to have legal power or authority of any kind, was repealed. The position assumed, that Congress had no moral right to enact such repeal was strange enough, and singularly so in view of the fact that the argument came from those who openly refused obedience to existing laws of the land, having the same popular designation and quality as compromise acts—nay, more, who unequivocally disregarded and condemned the most positive and obligatory injunctions of the constitution itself, and sought, by every means within their reach, to deprive a portion of their fellow-citizens of the equal enjoyment of those rights and privileges guarantied alike to all by the fundamental compact of our Union.

This argument against the repeal of the statute line in question was accompanied by another of congenial character, and equally with the former destitute of foundation in reason and truth. It was imputed that the measure originated in the conception of extending the limits of slave labor beyond those previously assigned to it, and that such was its natural as well as its intended effect; and these baseless assumptions were made, in the northern States, the ground of unceasing assault upon the constitutional right.

The repeal in terms of a statute which was already obsolete, and also null for unconstitutionality, could have no influence to obstruct or to promote the propagation of conflicting views of political or social institution. When the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was passed the inherent effect upon that portion of the public domain thus opened to legal settlement was to admit settlers from all the States of the Union alike, each with his convictions of public policy and private interest, there to found in their discretion, subject to such limitations as the constitution and acts of Congress might prescribe, new States, hereafter to be admitted into the Union. It was a free field, open alike to all, whether the statute line of assumed restriction were repealed or not. That repeal did not open to free competition of the diverse opinions and domestic institutions a field which, without such repeal, would have been closed against them; it found that field of competition already opened, in fact and in law. All the repeal did was to relieve the statute book of an objectionable enactment, unconstitutional in effect, and injurious in terms to a large portion of the States.

Is it the fact that, in all the unsettled regions of the United States, if emigration be left free to act in this respect for itself, without legal prohibitions on either side, slave labor will spontaneously go everywhere, in preference to free labor? Is it the fact that the peculiar domestic institutions of the southern States possess, relatively, so much of vigor, that, wheresoever an avenue is freely open to all the world, they will penetrate, to the exclusion of those of the northern States? Is it the fact that the former enjoy, compared with the latter such irresistibly superior vitality, independent of climate, soil, and all other accidental circumstances, as to be able to produce the supposed result, in spite of the assumed moral and natural obstacles to its accomplishment, and of the more numerous population of the northern States?

The argument of those who advocate the enactment of new laws of restriction, and condemn the repeal of old ones, in effect avers that their particular views of government have no self-extending or self sustaining power of their own, and will go nowhere unless forced by act of Congress. And if Congress do but pause for a moment in the policy of stern coercion; if it venture to try the experiment of leaving men to judge for themselves what institutions will best suit them; if it be not strained up to perpetual legislative exertion on this point; if Congress proceed thus to act in the very spirit of liberty, it is at once charged with aiming to extend slave labor into all the new Territories of the United States.

Of course, these imputations on the intentions of Congress in this respect, conceived as they were in prejudice, and disseminated in passion, are utterly destitute of any justification in the nature of things, and contrary to all the fundamental doctrines and principles of civil liberty and self government.

While therefore, in general, the people of the northern States have never at any time arrogated for the federal government the power to interfere directly with the domestic condition of persons in the southern States, but, on the contrary, have disavowed all such intentions, and have shrunk from conspicuous affiliation with those few who pursue their fanatical objects avowedly through the contemplated means of revolutionary change of the government, and with acceptance of the necessary consequences—a civil and servile war—yet many citizens have suffered themselves to be drawn into one evanescent political issue of agitation after another, appertaining to the same set of opinions, and which subsided as rapidly as they arose when it came to be seen as it uniformly did, that they were incompatible with the compacts of the constitution and the existence of the Union. Thus, when the acts of some of the States to nullify the existing extradition law imposed upon Congress the duty of passing a new one, the country was invited by agitators to enter into party organization for its repeal; but that agitation speedily ceased by reason of the impracticability of its object. So when the statute restriction upon the institutions of new States by a geographical line had been repealed the country was urged to demand its restoration, and that project also died almost with its birth. Then followed the cry of alarm from the North against imputed southern encroachments; which cry sprang in reality from the spirit of revolutionary attack on the domestic institutions of the South, and after a troubled existence of a few months, has been rebuked by the voice of a patriotic people.

Of this late agitation, one lamentable feature was, that it was carried on at the immediate expense of the peace and happiness of the people of the Territory of Kansas. That was made the battle field, not so much of opposing factions or interests within itself, as of the conflicting passions of the whole people of the United States. Revolutionary disorder in Kansas had its origin in projects of intervention, deliberately arranged by certain members of that Congress which enacted the law for the organization of the Territory.—And when propagandist colonization of Kansas had thus been undertaken in one section of the Union for the systematic promotion of its peculiar views of policy; there ensued, as a matter of course, a counteraction with opposite views in other sections of the Union.

In consequence of these and other incidents many acts of disorder, it is undeniable, have been perpetrated in Kansas, to the occasional interruption, rather than the permanent suspension, of regular government. Aggressive and most reprehensible incursions into the Territory were undertaken, both in the North and the South, and entered it on its northern border by the way of Iowa, as well as on the eastern by way of Missouri; and there has existed within it a state of insurrection against the constituted authorities, not without countenance from inconsiderate persons in each of the great sections of the Union. But the difficulties in that territory have been extravagantly exaggerated for purposes of political agitation elsewhere. The number and gravity of the acts of violence have been magnified, partly by statements entirely untrue, and partly by reiterated accounts of the same rumors or facts. Thus the Territory has been seemingly filled with extreme violence, when the whole amount of such acts has not been greater than what occasionally passes before us in single cities to the regret of all good citizens, but without being regarded as of general or permanent political consequence.

Imputed irregularities in the elections had in Kansas like occasional irregularities of the same description in the States, were beyond the sphere of action of the Executive. But incidents of actual violence or of organized obstruction of law, pertinaciously renewed from time to time, have been met as they occurred, by such means as were available and as the circumstances required; and nothing of this character now remains to affect the general peace of the Union. The attempt of a part of the inhabitants of the Territory to erect a revolutionary government, though sedulously encouraged and supplied with pecuniary aid from active agents of disorder in some of the States, has completely failed. Bodies of armed men, foreign to the Territory, have been prevented from entering or compelled to leave it. Predatory bands, engaged in acts of rapine under cover of the existing political disturbances, have been arrested or dispersed. And every well disposed person is now enabled once more to devote himself in peace to the pursuits of prosperous industry, for the prosecution of which he undertook to participate in the settlement of the Territory.

It affords me unmingled satisfaction thus to announce the peaceful condition of things in Kansas, especially considering the means to which it was necessary to have recourse for the attainment of the end—namely, the employment of a part of the military force of the United States. The withdrawal of that force from its proper duty of defending the country against foreign foes or the savages of the frontier, to employ it for the suppression of domestic insurrection, is, when the exigency occurs, a matter of the most earnest solicitude. On this occasion of imperative necessity it has been done with the best results, and my satisfaction in the attainment of such results by such means is greatly enhanced by the consideration that, through the wisdom and energy of the present executive of Kansas, and the prudence, firmness, and vigilance of the military officers on duty there, tranquility has been restored without one drop of blood having been shed in its accomplishment by the forces of the United States.

The restoration of comparative tranquility in that Territory furnishes the means of observing calmly and appreciating at their just value any events which have occurred there, and in the discussions of which the government of the Territory has been the subject.

We perceive that controversy concerning its future domestic institutions was inevitable; that no human prudence, no form of legislation, no wisdom on the part of Congress, could have prevented it.

It is idle to suppose that the particular provisions of their organic law were the cause of agitation. Those provisions were but the occasion or the pretext of an agitation which was inherent in the nature of things. Congress legislated upon the subject in such terms as were most consonant with the principle of popular sovereignty which underlies our government. It could not have legislated otherwise without doing violence to another great principle of our institutions, the imprescriptible right of equality of the several States.

We perceive, also, that sectional interests and party passions have been the great impediment to the salutary operation of the organic principles adopted, and the chief cause of the successive disturbances in Kansas. The assumption, that because, in the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, Congress abstained from imposing restraints upon them to which certain other Territories had been subject, therefore disorders occurred in the latter Territory, is emphatically contradicted from the fact that none have occurred in the former. Those disorders were not the consequence in Kansas of the freedom of self government conceded to that Territory by Congress, but of unjust interference on the part of persons not inhabitants of the Territory. Such interference, wherever it has exhibited itself, by acts of insurrectionary character, or of obstruction to process of law, has been repelled or suppressed by all the means which the constitution and the laws place in the hands of the Executive.

In those parts of the United States where, by reason of the inflamed state of the public mind, false rumors and misrepresentations have the greatest currency, it has been assumed that it was the duty of the Executive not only to suppress insurrectionary movements in Kansas, but also to see to the regularity of local elections. It needs little argument to show that the President has no such power. All government in the United States rests substantially upon popular election.—The freedom of elections is liable to be impaired by the intrusion of unlawful votes, or the exclusion of lawful ones, by improper influences, by violence, or by fraud. But the people of the United States are themselves the all sufficient guardians of their own rights; and to suppose that they will not remedy, in due season, any such incidents of civil freedom, is to suppose them to have ceased to be capable of self government. The President of the United States has no power to interpose in elections, to see to their freedom, to canvass their votes, or to pass upon their legality, in the Territories any more than in the States. If he had such power, the government might be republican in form, but it would be a monarchy in fact; and if he had undertaken to exercise it in the case of Kansas, he would have been justly subject to the charge of usurpation, and of violation of the dearest rights of the people of the United States.

Unwise laws, equally with irregularities at elections, are, in periods of great excitement, the occasional incidents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the right of self-constitution exists in the completest form, the attempt to remedy unwise legislation by resort to revolution is totally out of place, inasmuch as existing legal institutions afford more prompt and efficacious means for the redress of wrong.

I confidently trust that now, when the peaceful condition of Kansas affords opportunity for calm reflection and wise legislation, either the legislative assembly of the Territory, or Congress, will see that no act shall remain on its statute book violative of the provisions of the constitution, or subversive of the great objects for which that was ordained and established, and will take all other necessary steps to assure to its inhabitants the enjoyment, without obstruction or abridgment, of all the constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States, as contemplated by the organic law of the Territory.

Full information in relation to recent events in this Territory will be found in the documents communicated herewith from the Departments of State and War.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for particular information concerning the financial condition of the government, and the various branches of the public service connected with the Treasury Department.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—HUMBUGS,—There is a lady in Petersburg, who issues the following circular for the benefit of fashionable young ladies:

"Madame ——— has just arrived from Paris, and will give instructions in the art of fainting gracefully; charges moderate. Ladies waited on at their private dwellings."

A TOAST.—At a democratic celebration in Eastport, Maine, the following toast was offered:

"The Fremont Party—Born in Philadelphia last June, died in Pennsylvania last November. Too old for veal, too young for beef—we have skinned it for its hide."

Five thousand bees weigh a pound.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Dec. 11, 1856.

The President's Message.

We publish to-day a part of President Pierce's Message to the two Houses of Congress. We regret the necessity which impells us to divide it, but the lateness of the hour when it came to hand left us no alternative, unless we had deferred the publication of the whole of it until next week.—This we did not like to do, knowing the general anxiety which existed in the community to see it.

The great feature of this document, in the language of the Charleston Mercury, concerns the relations of the Northern and Southern States of this Union. In regard to foreign powers, there is nothing to disturb the minds of men with apprehension respecting the continuance of peace. There are questions unsettled, and which may require some adroitness of diplomacy to fix their conditions; but there is no one which is so complicated in its nature and so rooted in national prejudice, as to threaten the disruption of good understanding with any European nation. Our real questions of difference, and those alone which seriously threaten us, are those which spring up among ourselves; and the President's Message is mainly devoted to an explication of these questions. In this respect the document is full, earnest, and conclusive. It sets forth the constitutional rights of the States, in language simple and undeniable, and draws conclusions that are equally undeniable by all who desire to debate the question, either of State Rights or of State institutions, on the footing of fair and generous controversy. We are brought by this document, more than ever before, face to face with the North; and the question is, shall we have peace, or shall we have war? The real conditions are fairly stated, and it remains for the sectional feeling to determine whether they will push their controversies to the extremity of actual collision.

The Legislature.

From our State Legislature, we have no news of particular interest.

The Free Suffrage Bill has passed through the Senate, and been introduced in the House of Commons, where it passed its first reading. All the members of the House voted for it but some seven or eight. Several were absent.

A bill to extend the Central Road west of the Blue Ridge, has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Thomas of Jackson; and a similar bill in the House, by Mr. Erwin of this county.

Mr. Erwin has also introduced a *bill to* amend the charter of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road.

Mr. Love of Haywood, introduced a *bill to* increase the pay of the Secretory of State.

Mr. Thomas a bill to incorporate the Nantihala Mining Company.

On the 1st instant, Dr. Yancey, of Madison, who had been detained at home by sickness, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Whitson introduced a bill to incorporate a Gold Mining Company in McDowell county.

Mr. Love presented a resolution in favor of the county Court Clerk of Haywood.

Corn.

The Corn crop of this County, from all the indications will turn out better than was at one time anticipated. The amount injured by frost was comparatively small. It is commanding 50 cents per bushel, and there seems to be an abundance to supply the demand. We shall not starve yet, thanks to a kind Providence.

The Presidential Election.

We have at length received the vote of California. Buchanan's majority is about 8,000. The final result in the Electoral colleges, is a follows:

Buchanan,	174	Votes
Fremont	114	"
Fillmore,	8	"
	296	Votes

PRICES OF CORN IN THE WEST.—Our latest dates, by mail, state that corn was worth at St. Louis, 42 to 48—Havana, Ill., 20—Lincoln, Ill., 22—Oquawka, Ill., 20—Sandy Mines, Mo., 50—Auburn, Mo., 25—Ritchfield, 28 to 30—Knoxville, Mo., 20—Cincinnati, Ohio, 50—Chicago, Ill., 35—Lexington, Mo., 30. The supply of corn in all sections of the West is ample, both of the old crop and the new.

Electoral College of North Carolina.

On Wednesday, the 3rd instant, the Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, assembled in the Senate chamber at Raleigh.

Samuel P. Hill, of Caswell county, was chosen to preside over the College, and Q. Busbee, of Raleigh, was requested to act as Secretary.

The College proceeded to vote by ballot for President of the United States, when the ten votes of the State were cast for James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. Upon this result being announced, Mr. Avery moved that the College proceed to vote for Vice President of the United States, and he nominated therefor John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The ten votes of the State were then cast for John C. Breckinridge, the same gentlemen acting as tellers.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, a committee of two was appointed to superintend the signing, sealing, and directing the certificates of the votes—Messrs. Shaw and Avery composed the committee.

Edward G. Haywood, of the City of Raleigh, *on motion of Mr. Wilder*, was appointed messenger to take charge of and deliver the list of votes to the President of the United States' Senate, Washington.

Mr. Avery offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Electoral College of North Carolina, on behalf of the Democratic voters in this State, tender to Gen. Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, their grateful acknowledgments for the signal devotion to the constitutional rights of all the States of the Union, exhibited by him, during his entire administration of the affairs of the general government.

Resolved further, That the President will carry with him, when he retires from his present position, the sincere wish of every patriotic heart in the republic, that the close of his life may be as serene and blissful, as his career as President has been triumphant and prosperous.

The occasion was one of deep interest, a large number of persons being present. The action of the College was marked by much dignity of manner. When the names BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE were announced, there was generally an enthusiastic applause among the spectators.

Mr. Avery, upon offering the Resolutions in relation to FRANKLIN PIERCE, spoke for some minutes with much animation and eloquence. His remarks, and the Resolutions, met a cordial response in the hearts of all present.

Counterfeiters Abroad.

The Cleaveland (Tenn.) Herald says, that a citizen of that place holding a responsible county office, has been arrested on the charge of passing counterfeit bills on the Bank of Cape Fear, North Carolina. The name of the individual is not given. The Huntsville, Ala., Advocate contains the following notice of the arrest of a counterfeiter in that place which, connected with other circumstances, induces the belief that there is a regular band engaged in the business in the region about Cleaveland:

"On Saturday last a man named William Moore was arrested in this place. A letter addressed to him from Cleaveland, Tenn., containing five ten dollar bills on the Bank of Cape Fear, N. C., was taken out by Col. W. H. Moore. He of course returned it to the post office, stating its contents. It was evidently from a head counterfeiter to one of his gang, directing $8 in good money to be sent back for the $50 in counterfeit—that he had other kinds and would send South Carolina money. It was signed "T. O." This letter was called for by a man, a new comer here, who said his name was Wm. Moore—he opened the letter in the presence of the P. M., said it was his letter and was arrested.—And on Monday, after an examination before R. D. Wilson, Esq., he was, in default of $1,000 bail, committed to jail.

This certainly looks suspicious, and it is to be hoped that justice will overtake all concerned in this nefarious business.

☞Hon. Asa Biggs, of the U. S. Senate, has our thanks for various public documents.

North Carolina Stocks.—The Public Treasurer sold, a few days since, (says the Raleigh *Standard*,) $20,000 of our stocks at par, to one of the most distinguished citizens of Virginia—and long known to fame as such.

☞The citizens of Charleston, S. C., we see it stated, are about to purchase a splendid carriage, and present it to Mr. Buchanan, the President elect.

Asylum for Inebriates.—A movement is being generally made throughout the State of Massachusetts to secure by petition to the next General Court, an appropriation which shall secure the successful establishment of an asylum for inebriates.

☞It is stated in a (Tenn.) Memphis paper that Hurd, the white man arrested in that city for being engaged in the late attempt at negro insurrection was transported to Arkansas by a party of citizens, very severely thrashed, and sent about his business.

☞A bill to compel free negroes to leave the State is before the Arkansas Legislature.

☞Steamboat hands in Mobile are getting from $50 to $60 per month.

☞The profits of the Southern Methodist Publishing House the past year is $20,000.

Marble.—Some fine specimens of Alabama marble were exhibited at the late State Fair in Montgomery. Marble is also becoming one of the objects of trade and commerce in Missouri.

[For the Asheville News.]

Milk Sickness.

As the excitement of the political campaign is now subsided, it enables the farmer and others to look around them and devote some attention to other things, affecting their interest. And in this class Milk Sickness or Staggers deserves some passing notice, as it annually carries off many thousand dollars worth of cattle in our Union, and prostrates many of our citizens by disease and death; and although many medical writers have described the disease and professed to know the cause and make it public, yet they cannot be correct, as shown by their disagreement and their failure to account for all the symptoms manifested; and whilst one positively asserts that it is caused by a vegetable poison that is more powerful during dry seasons, another also positively asserts that it is caused by salts of copper and arsenic contained in certain localities and dissolved by the waters and held in solution, such solutions being more strongly impregnated during severe drouths. And, again, others contend that it is a poisonous vapor that either rises from or settles on the earth in particular localities, and thereby poisoning the provender that is exposed to its influence, without it is exposed to the light of the sun, by which means it becomes volatilized as the food is dried.—Now what we wish to arrive at in this matter is facts that can be vouched for and attested, and we would here call on every man who knows anything connected with this matter to write it down, with all the particulars connected with it in full, so that by a comparison of notes throughout our land error may be discarded and truth established; and in this matter two or three physicians have volunteered to assist me in examining and arranging every communication that any one can furnish me, so that by a multitude of facts truth may be established. And for this purpose I would here ask a series of questions, which now occur to me, hoping that any one who can give information on any of them will do so, or anything that will throw any light thereon, and make it known to me, and in due time the facts shall be given to the public.

Question 1. Can the locality be accurately determined?

2. What is the character of the soil and accompanying rocks, &c.

3. What are the varieties of the timber growing on the locality, with all the varieties of shrubbery, &c.?

4. Is there any appearance of mineral, and if so what is its character?

5. Does the milk sickness make its appearance previous to frost?

6. Can cattle affected with the disease be known without overheating them?

7. Is it certain that cattle kept up till the dew is dried off are never attacked?

8. Does the beef or milk of affected cattle poison and kill hogs?

9. What is the exposure of coves afflicted with the disease, or to what point of the compass do they open?

10. Do vegetables of any kind growing on the afflicted localities produce the disease in man the same as milk and beef?

WM. BEAL.

Murphy, N. C.

☞The plank road in this country is almost a total failure. The plank, rotten already, is being torn up in many places.—The entire road from Buchanan to Staunton was sold last Summer under a decree of Court for $20,000, and purchased by the Board of Public Works. It cost, if we mistake not, smartly upwards of $150,000. The State lost in it an investment of nearly $100,000. A durable road of rock could have been made for less money.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The Plank Road experiment in this region is about ditto.

Slave Troubles in Missouri.—The New Madrid (Mo.) Times says:

"A number of prominent citizens of this county have called a meeting, to be held at the court house in this city, on this day, for the purpose of determining the best course to be adopted to suppress a supposed insurrection of the negroes in this and adjoining counties. This move was put on foot after information having been received that the negroes of this country together with those of Obion county, Tennessee, have concocted, and are meditating a general insurrection to take place on the 25th of December.

East Tennessee Division.—The annual report of the Grand Division S. of T. of East Tennessee, shows from returns of nineteen Divisions:

Admissions	123
Suspensions	32
Expulsions	18
Violations of pledge	22
Violations of pledge, second offence	3
Reinstated	15
Contributing members	534
Representatives	125

☞Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, is an infidel. Nice man to be at the head of a nation.

☞Samuel Swartwout, whose defalcations some twenty years ago, as collector of New York, gave him much notoriety, died lately in that city.

☞Slavery has been established in Nicaragua. All the other Central American States are free.

United States' Circuit Court.

The following cases were disposed of at the Term of the United States' Circuit Court, held in this City last week, his Honor Judge Wayne, presiding:

The United States *vs.* Addison P. Cherry, indicted for mail robbing. Counsel for prosecution, the United States' District Attorney, Robert P. Dick and Samuel P. Hill; for the defence, R. R. Health, J. P. Jordan, and W. F. Martin. Verdict, not guilty.

The United States vs. W. F. Payne, mail robbing. For the prosecution, Robert P. Dick; for the defence, Jas. T. Morehead and John H. Bryan. Verdict, not guilty.

The United States vs. George Nelson, counterfeiting. For the prosecution, Robert P. Dick; for the defence, Samuel P. Hill and W. F. Martin. Verdict, guilty, and sentenced to three years imprisonment.

The United States vs. James Adkins, mail robbery. For the prosecution, Robert P. Dick; for the defence, E. G. Haywood and David Coleman. A boy of only thirteen years of age—a *nol. pros*, entered on account of his youth.

The United States vs. Rufus Curry, mail robbing. For the prosecution, Robert P. Dick; defence, E. G. Haywood, W. F. Martin and A. W. Burton. Verdict, guilty. Imprisoned two months in Lincoln jail. The prisoner is a boy.

The United States vs. John Steward, mail robbing. For the prosecution, Robert P. Dick; defence, E. G. Haywood, W. F. Martin and A. W. Burton. Verdict, guilty. Imprisoned eighteen months in Wake jail.

We learn that Mr. Dick, the U. S. Attorney, conducted his cases with marked ability; and that much learning and eloquence were displayed by counsel generally.

The following United States' Commissioners have been appointed by the Court:

At June Term, 1855.

Wm. F. Martin,	Elizabeth City,
B. S. Graham,	Greensborough,
Quentin Busbee,	Raleigh.

November Term, 1855.

O. P. Meares,	Wilmington,
Elias C. Hines,	Edenton,
Thomas A. Littlejohn,	Plymouth,
Willis F. Riddick,	Gatesville,
William W. McDowell,	Asheville,
Benj. A. Kitrell,	Lexington,
George V. Strong,	Goldsborough.

November Term, 1856.

Leonard E. Thompson,	Lincolnton.

Raleigh Standard.

☞The notorious highwayman known as Tom Bell has been taken and executed in Tular county, California. He was executed a few hours after he was captured. Just before his death he was allowed to write the following letter to his mother, who resides in Tennessee:

San Joaquin, Oct 4th, 1856.

Dear Mother: As I am about to make my exit to another country, I take this opportunity to write you a few lines. Probably you may never hear from me again. If not, I hope we may meet where parting is no more.

In my prodigal career in this country I have always recollected your fond admonitions; and if I had lived up to them probably I would not have been in my present condition, but dear mother, although my fate has been a cruel one, yet I have no one to blame but myself. Give my respects to all my old youthful friends; tell them to beware of bad associations and never to enter into any gambling saloons, for that has been my ruin.

If my old grandmother is living remember me to her. With these remarks I bid you farewell forever.

Your only boy,

TOM.

Bell was about 26 years of age, educated and formerly a physician. He went to California in 1849.

Killed His Brother.—On the morning of the 13th ult., Mr. Christopher Meadows, of this county, while laboring under a fit of insanity, or delirium tremeus, shot, and killed his brother, George M. Meadows. Both are men of families, and highly respected in their neighborhood. Christopher has been arrested and committed to prison, unconscious of his situation, and ignorant of the deed he has committed; and at times is a raving maniac. The unfortunate affair has filled the community with grief, for the untimely end of the murdered man, and sympathy for the unfortunate creature who committed the crime.—*Kinston (N. C.) Advocate.*

A State Without Taxes.—The State of Texas is in a most enviable condition in regard to her finances. She is the envy of the country. Her Comptroller, in a recent report, presents the following flattering picture of her condition:

"The State is out of debt, with a surplus of over a million of dollars in the treasury—a permanent 5 per cent. school fund of ten millions of dollars; an unappropriated public domain estimated at one hundred millions of acres, which, if judiciously used, would subserve all the purposes of internal improvements, required by the State, and a tax lighter than is imposed on any other people, and which is adequate to all the wants of the Government. The aggregate amount of taxable property is very nearly $150,000,000, being an increase of $22,500,000 over the previous year."

Providence, Nov. 26.—One of the clerks in the "Arcade Bank," of this city, has made tracks with about $20,000 of the funds of that institution. His sureties, however, are believed to be ample.

The Spirit of the Times mentions an awful liar who would rather tell a lie on six months credit, than tell the truth for cash.

☞A man named McLean has been arrested for placing obstructions on the track of the Railroad at Salisbury.

☞Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, in his message to the Legislature of that State, advocates a revival of the African slave trade.

☞The New York Tribune says that Mr. Buchanan has offered the place of Secretary of State to Gen. Cass, and that it has been accepted. We hope Mr. Marcy will be retained.

☞The editor of the New Orleans Delta was lately presented with a sweet Potatoe, six feet long.

[From the Stockton (California) Argus.]

The Chinese War.

A pitched battle came off on Saturday morning last at the Rock River Branch, in Stanislaus county. The HongKong Chinese came down to the Rock River Ranch, pitched their camp and challenged the Canton Chinese to a fight. The challenge was accepted. On Saturday morning the parties prepared for battle; the Hongkongs were being armed with war clubs, spears, and other Chinese weapons, among which the gong was a prominent feature—but the Canton men showed some degree of civilization by the use of muskets. The parties met, when the Canton men poured a volley of musketry on the Hongkongs, which killed their chief and two others, when the Hongkongs inglorously fled. The Canton men exhausted their vengeance upon the dead chieftain by cutting him up in a thousand pieces. The whole number engaged in the fight was seventeen hundred. None of the Canton men were injured. It was a very unfortunate battle, as so few were killed. About 5,000 Americans witnessed the fight, as due notice of the battle had been given so as to give the miners a chance to witness the sight. The officers of the law undertook to stop the fight, but they could do nothing. One of them had his horse shot from under him. The Chinese warriors have all dispersed.

Frightful Accident.

Washington, December 1.

A frightful accident occurred on the Manassas Gap Railroad on Saturday night, at River Station, in Warren county, Virginia. The bridge across the Shenandoah river gave way, precipitating the engine and five cars a depth of forty-five feet into the river. The engineer, fireman and conductor were killed, and John G. Buck, passenger, of Warren county, was fatally injured.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening, 4th instant, by Rev. Wm. N. Morrison, Mr. Stephen Lee and Mrs. Sarah Rose Morrison.

In Yorkville, S. C., on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Bishop Andrew, Rev. Archibald H. Lester, of the South Carolina Conference, and Miss Margaret C. Miller, of the former place.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday, 2d inst., of Scarlet Fever, Charles, aged about one year, only child of Mr. Wm. T. White.

"I take these little lambs, said He,
And lay them in my breast;
In me they shall protection find,
In me be ever blest."

NOTICE.

I WILL SELL, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the **15th of January** next, on the premises where I now live, all my Real and Personal Estate, consisting of near

One Thousand Acres

Of the best Upland in Haywood County,

FIVE LIKELY NEGROES, (two young men, a young woman and child, and an elderly woman;) Thirty or forty head of CATTLE; Thirty or forty head of SHEEP; about forty head of HOGS; eight head of HORSES; one four horse wagon and harness; one two horse wagon and harness; one set of Blacksmith Tools; all my Farming Tools,

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

The terms of the sale will be, upon all sums over five dollars a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

ROBERT PENLAND. Sr.
Per R. H. and W. M. Penland, *Agents.*
December 11, 1856. tds

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A SPLENDID LOT of Gift Books, Annuals, Albums, &c., &c, Just received at
Dec. 11. ASTON'S.

To a Reading Public.

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of
E. J. ASTON, General Agent.
Dec. 11, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY the 16th of January, 1857, the building of a COURT HOUSE in Marshall, Madison county, N. C., will be let to the lowest bidder. Either sealed or open proposals will be received up to 12 o'clock on that day. Bond and approved security will be required of the undertaker. The Building is to be of brick, 40 by 60 feet, two stories high. For further particulars see specifications and drawing, at A. E. Baird's.
Address Building Committee at Jewel Hill.
December 11, 1856. 4t
**Spectator insert 4 times and forward bill.

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.
Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

Temperance Celebration.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

ASHEVILLE DIVISION No. 15. S. of T., will celebrate the 25th of December, instant, and respectfully invite the presence and co-operation of citizens generally.

The Division will meet at the Hall at 9 o'clock, A. M., and the Procession will leave the Hall at half past 9, and march under direction of the Marshall, Col. J. B. Rankin, to the Court House.

Exercises at the Court House.

Song—Opening Ode.
Prayer—Rev. E. E. Gillenwaters.
Address—Col. J. L. Henry.
Music.
Address—Rev. A. W. Cummings.
Benediction—

E. J. ASTON.
T. W. MURRELL,
I. B. SAWYER,
R. B. VANCE,
J. M. ISREAL,
Com. of Arrangements.

Dec. 4, 1856.

State of North Carolina,

YANCY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,—October Term, 1856.

Samuel Cox, Adm. of Malcolm McNeil, deceased,
VS.
The Heirs at Law of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, to wit: Hector McNeil, John McNeil, Daniel McNeil, Margaret McNeil, and Nancy Cox, (wife of David Cox, deceased.)

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McNeil and Daniel McNeil, heirs at law and legal representatives of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, defendants in the above case, reside from and without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News that they be and appear at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in December next, to show cause, if any exist, why the real estate of Malcolm McNeil, dec., consisting of fifty acres of Land, bounded by lands of David Cox, dec'd, and others, should not be sold agreeable to plaintiff's petition, and the proceeds thereof to be assets in Adm's hands, to pay debts and charges of administration, or their consent to the same will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, D. McCanles, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1856, and in the 81st year of our Independence. DAVID McCANLES. *C. C. C.*
Issued 15th Nov., 1856. [Dec. 4-w6-Pr's fee $6.

POCKET BOOK

LOST.

THE subscriber lost, on Friday the 21st instant, on the stage road between Cane Creek and Hendersonville, a small sized Port Monnie, with steel clasp, containing Four Hundred Dollars on the Commercial Bank of South Carolina, (40 ten dollar bills,) one five dollar bill on the Bank of Newberry, a one dollar bill North Carolina money, and perhaps a little silver change and some Post Office stamps. The other contents of the Book, if any, not recollected.

Any person finding said Pocket Book, and leaving it at the Asheville News Office, will be liberally rewarded.

D. PRINCE,
Unionville, S. C.
Nov. 27, '56.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, M. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.
Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856. tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

Why will ye suffer, when the subscriber has one of Wheeler & Wilson's beautiful Sewing Machines in constant operation?

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than let his Machine be idle, and the people suffer, he will take pay down. You who want to look neat on less money than ever before, would do well to call where all modern improvements and advantages can be found.

J. W. WILSON.
Asheville, Nov. 27, 1856.—tf

LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 23 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 25 gross Matches, 10 Doz. Bathing Bricks, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpetre, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 35 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhubarb, 25 lbs. Assafoetida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.
November 13, 1856.

EUREKA!

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, hoarseness, bronchites, and all scrofulous humors. A fresh supply of this deservedly popular medicine received direct from the manufacturer and for sale by
Oct. 15. E. J. ASTON.

Important

FACTS

Which Interest

EVERY PERSON

In Western

N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.
Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?
J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?
J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?
J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of
J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.
BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of
BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.
Going off very low for cash.
BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.
BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.
J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Legend of the Wandering Jew.

A wild and terrible legend is that of the Middle Ages, which personified the Jewish nation by the traits of the Wandering Jew. It represents an old man, with naked feet, uncovered head, and long white beard, wandering ceaselessly over the earth. His face is pale, a mark of blood is upon his forehead, his eyes burn like sapphires beneath their oblique lids. With an eagle like nose, and blood like lips, squallid and harsh in features, and clad in a coarse woollen gown, he ever pursues, with staff in hand, his interminable journey. Speaking all languages, and traversing all lands, knowing not the purposes of God concerning himself, and ever driven onward by a secret impulse, he is transported from place to place with the speed of the wind; and as the long centuries come successively to a close, his old age renews itself with the vigor of youth, in order that he may complete the weary round of ages. The people wonder as he hastens past. Once or twice only has he paused to tell his story.—He was of the Jewish nation, Ahasuerus by name and a shoemaker by trade. Dwelling in Jerusalem, he persecuted our Saviour, and was of those who cried "Crucify him!" The sentence of death having been pronounced, he ran to his house, before which Jesus was to pass on the way to Calvary. Taking his child in his arms, he stood at the door with all his family to behold the procession. Our Saviour, weighed down by the heavy burden of the cross, leaned for a moment against the wall; and the Jew, to show his zeal, struck the innocent one with cruel blows, and pointing to the place of execution, bade him go on. Then Jesus, turning to the unfeeling child of Israel, said:

"Thou refusest rest to the Son of God:
I go, for it must needs be;
But for thee there shall be no rest
Or repose until I return.
Go forth on thy long journey.
Leave thine own; traverse mountains and seas,
Pausing neither in the cities nor the deserts,
Nowhere—not even in the tomb,
As an example to the Universe, and bearing
Everywhere the heavy weight of my curse.
Much shalt thou long for death thy deliverer,
But shalt not die until the day of judgment."

He assists at the crucifixion, and then goes forth a mysterious stranger, whose feet shall become familiar with all lands.

How, age after age, he longs for the sleep of death and the repose of the tomb! But in spite of death, he must live on; his dust shall not mingle with that of his ancestors. He drags himself from a gloomy cavern of Mount Carmel, shaking the dust from his beard down even to his knees. Nine grinning skulls are before him. He seizes and hurls them from the top of the mountain, and they go bounding down from rock to rock.—They are the skulls of his parents, of his wife, and six small children, all of whom have been able to die; but he cannot. He rushes into the flames of falling Jerusalem, and attempts to bury himself beneath the crumbling ruins of Rome—but in vain. Flying from cities and men, the wanderer seeks the solitary places of the earth. He climbs the everlasting mountains; passing beyond the region of verdure and of dashing torrents, his feet tread the seas of amethyst and opal. Above him are only peaks shrouded in mists and eternal snows. The daring eagle soars not so high. There are no sounds save the cracklings of the glaciers. The soul seems almost to touch the heavens above. There, surely, the Wandering Jew shall rest? No. A pursuing Angel unsheaths a sword of flaming fire, and lo! the wanderer beholds once more in the heavens the drama of the crucifixion. The way from earth to heaven is storied with myriads of celestial beings radient with light. Before him are all the martyrs and saints and sages who have ever lived and died. For a moment he gazes upon the vision, and turns away, chased by the sword of flame, and demons of frightful form. Then he again wanders over the earth, ever with five pieces of copper in his pocket, ever with the mark of blood upon his forehead. Maddened with the agony of life, he throws himself into the crater of Etna, but the boiling liquid and sulphurous flames harm him not. The floods of lava vomit him forth, for his hour is not yet come. Embarking upon the sea, the wind raises its surface into mountain waves—the vessel divides, and all perish save the Wandering Jew. Too light to sink in the ocean, its waves cast him upon the hated shore. He plunges into a hundred bloody conflicts without sword or shield. All in vain. The leaden balls rain harmlessly upon him; battle axes and cymetars glance from his charmed body. Where mounted squadrons fight with the fury of demons, he casts himself under the feet of the horsemen, and is unharmed—so rivetted are his soul and body together. He says to Nero—"Thou art drunk with blood;" to Christian and Mussulman—"Drunk art thou with blood." They invent the most horrible tortures for his punishment, yet injure him not. Leaving in his vain pursuit of death the lands that throb with life and industry, the Wandering Jew threads the solitary jungles of the tropics. He walks in poisoned air, and fierce lions and flat headed serpents will only sport with him as he hastens by.

And thus he wanders—

"Traversing mountains and seas,
Pausing neither in the cities nor the deserts;
Nowhere—not even in the tomb."

The Gamblers Alarmed.

The following narrative—a true one—describes a scene that actually took place not many years since in a country village in the State of Maine.

One evening in the month of December, 1834, a number of townsmen had assembled at the store of a Mr. Putnam, to talk over "matters and things," smoke, drink, and in short, do anything to "kill time."

Three hours had thus passed away. They had laughed, and talked, and drank, and chatted, and had a "good time generally;" so that about the usual hour of shutting up shop, each of the party felt particularly "first rate."

"Come," says Charles Hatch, one of the company, "let's all liquor, and then have a game of high, low, Jack!"

"So I say," exclaimed another; "who's got the cards?"

"Fetch on your keerds," drawd out a third customer; his eyes half closed, through the effects of the liquor he had drunk.

After drinking all around, an old pine table was drawn up before the fire place, where burned brightly a large fire of hemlock which would snap and crackle—throwing large live coals out upon the hearth.

All drew around the table, seating themselves on whatever come handiest. Four of them had rolled up to the table some kegs, which from their weight, were supposed to contain nails.

"Now," said Hatch, "how shall we play—every one for himself?"

"No, have partners," growled out one man.

"No, hang'd if I play so," shouted the former, bringing his fist down upon the table, knocking one candle out of the stick and another upon the floor.

"Come, come," said Hatch, "no quarreling; all who say for having partners stand up."

Three arose.

"Now, all who say each one for himself, stand up."

The remaining one immediately got up.

"You see, Barclay," said Hatch, "the majority are against you. Come will you play?"

"Well as I don't want to be on the opposite side, I'll play," answered Barclay, somewhat cooled down.

Mr. Putnam was not in the store that evening, and the clerk who was busy behind the counter, had taken very little notice of the proceedings. About half past ten o'clock Mr. Putnam thought he would just step into the store and see that everything was safe.—As he went in he walked up towards the fire. When within a few steps of where the men were sitting, he started back in horror.—Before him sat seven men, half crazy with liquor and the excitement of playing cards. There they were within a few feet of the fire just described, and four of them *seated on kegs of powder*.

Barclay, who was a very heavy man, had pressed in the head of the keg on which he sat, bursting the top hoop, and pressing the powder out through the chinks. By the continued motion of their feet, the powder had become spread about the floor and now covered a space of two feet all around them.

Mr. Putnam's first movement was towards the door, but recovering himself he walked up towards the fire. Should either of them attempt to rise, he thought, and scatter a few grains a little further into the fire place, where lay a quantity of live coals, all would be lost!

At that moment Hatch looked up, and seeing Mr. Putnam with his face deadly pale, gazing into the fire, exclaimed:

"Putnam, what ails you?" and at the same time made a motion to rise.

"Gentlemen, do not rise!" said Mr. Putnam; "four of you sit on kegs of powder—it is scattered all around you—one movement might send you all into eternity. There are two buckets of water behind the bar. But keep your seats for one minute and you are saved—move, and you are dead men!"

In an instant every man was perfectly sobered—not a limb moved—each seemed paralyzed.

In less time than we have taken to describe this thrilling scene, Mr. Putnam had poured the water and completely saturated the powder on the floor and extinguished the fire, so that an explosion was impossible. Then, and not till then, was there a word spoken.

Before those seven men left the store that very night, they pledged themselves never to taste another glass of liquor, or play another game of cards.

☞The largest vessel ever built since Noah's time is to be launched in England about the middle of next April. Her first trip will be to Portland, Maine, where wharves for her accommodation are now being built. A vessel of 30,000 tons is a novelty in the maritime world.

☞A distinguished writer says: "There is but one passage in the Bible where the girls are commanded to kiss the men; and that is the golden rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men would do unto you, do ye so unto them.'"

☞A methodist merchant in Philadelphia has made himself responsible for the regular support of one missionary to the amount of $750 per year.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Aug. 21.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices At Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO., DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

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DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville.)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

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JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

New Semi-Weekly STAGE ROUTE.

From Asheville via Waynesville, Webster, Franklin, Murphy, and Duck Town, Tenn., to Cleaveland, Tenn.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the traveling public to the new Stage Route through the western counties of North Carolina—being the connecting link between Asheville, N. C., and the Rail Road at Cleaveland, Tenn. There is an excellent Turnpike Road the entire distance, and the subscriber has stocked it with good horses, comfortable stages, and careful drivers.

To persons going East or West, this is the shortest, most direct, and the cheapest route. Give this line a trial, and you will conclude that its establishment is a blessing to the traveling public.

Oct. 2, 1356. J. B. LEATHERWOOD.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $20! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $20, $25, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c*, where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new TAILORING SHOP, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store, where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative;
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;
Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

June 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.